## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NOTES OF TRAVEL IN PALESTINE.

Written for the National Intelligencer by a Citizen of Washington.

THE DESOLATE CITY.

This was a dreary day; from the rising of the sun nothing in sight but a waste of waters on the left, a desert plain on the right, and the blanched and rugged heights of Carmel dim in the distance. Our road lay along the coast of Phonicia, over barren rocks and beds of sand, all parched and shadowless.

Evening came, and thick clouds covered the sky; the sun was hid in the gloom; there was neither heat nor cold, nor glare nor darkness; but a dim, death-like pall was outspread upon the earth. No bird of the air or beast of the field was in sight; no sound broke upon the stillness but the sad moaning of the surf; no sign of life, or hope, or promise was within the vast sweep of desolation

We rode silently on our way; and about the seventh hour of our journey from El Mukhalid we beheld afar upon the shore a ruined city. Fragments of walls and towers rent asunder, and masses of ramparts, shattered by earthquakes and the ravages of war, loomed darkly through the haze. The Arabs stopped, and, pointing to the ruins, said that there lay all that was left of Cesarea.

We rode on, and drawing near saw that the ghostly city was walled around with ramparts, and masses of ruin were scattered round about over the plain. A few sickly weeds grew among the banks of broken columns and shattered walls; but there was neither shrub nor leaflet nor green sod there; all was withered and lifeless.

I stopped awhile to sketch the ruins, while my comrader passed through and went their way towards Tantura. When I had finished I entered through a crumbling archway and wandered about, lost in wonder at the utter de solation of the place. Not a living soul was there; not a living thing that I could see; not a sigh, or whisper, or sound of life came from out of the ruins. The silence of death was every where; not even the low wail of the surf now reached me through the masses of shattered walls; and I thought how terrible was the wrath that had thus turneth it upside down, and scattereth abroad the inhabi-

There was nothing but ruin every where; high walls rent in gaping fissures; towers shivered asunder to their bases; great archways cast down in rugged masses; streets choked and filled with shattered columns or covered over with blasted earth, all waste and sodless. Not a bird of good or evil omen sat upon the fragments; not a most admirable place for a night's rest. All it wanted beast haunted the ruins; it was all still, all silent and

Ruined cities there are, scattered broadcast throughout this land of desolation; yet all that I had seen had some remnant of vitality within their walls. Dark and squalid men and masked women haunted them; dogs and wild beasts of prey and birds of evil omen fed upon the dead things that were cast out from the doors; but here there was nothing of the present; all was silent, all dead;

No foul odors from dark and narrow streets; no bearded men with downcast faces, stalking sadly through the fallen city; no dark-eyed women to steal a flashing look at the stranger; no human voice to utter a word of welcome, or say depart in peace; no moody follower of the Prophet to scowl his hatred, or pass unheeding by; all was dead; all of the past.

I sat upon a broken column, and looking with a saddened heart upon this scene of desolution, wondered what had become of all that had lived here; the good, the wicked, the brave, the beautiful, and the gay; how lived they; how died they; were all the records of their deeds for centuries-past buried with them, and nothing left but the brief records of others : was there happiness within these walls; did they feel as we who looked upon these ruins felt; did they look back over the past and forward to the future, and in their ambition encircle the wide world. and turn to dust at last to feed the worms of the earth and nourish the weeds; and was this mass of ruins all they had left to mark the spot?

There was not a breath to answer; not a leaf to whiser of the past; all were dead; all gone, never to walk through the desolate city, or ponder over the wreck that time had wrought; not a soul but myself was there, a stranger from a distant land the only inhabitant now.

In the grave-vard, where the dead rest there is only the gloom of death; silence is all we look for there; but here, in the abiding place of men, where once there was the din of life, there was the silence of death and more than its gloom: for these walls were built for the living, yet no living soul dwelt within them. I had wandered through ruins in other climes, where two thousand years ago a city was buried and all were buried within it in the midst of life; yet I saw their homes unchanged; the frescoes upon the walls; the marks idly made by the soldiers; the bedrooms, the wine cellars, the signs upon the doors, the tracks of the carriage-wheels in the streets, as they were buried two thousand years ago; so fresh, so life-like, that one would scarcely be startled to see the dead arise and resume their avocations. But here nothing but the bare and ruined walls was left to tell of the past : there was no connecting link to unite it with the present : nothing within the shattered gate-ways, or abroad over the desert around, but fragments of columns and massive stones-a waste of ruins; all dreary and voiceless-all wrapt in desolation.

The silence of a ship upon the sea at night when all are buried in sleep, and the waters have ceased their dirge, is without gloom; for the stars in the heavens are worlds where thought may wander; where the soul may drink in the beauties of the firmament; and if darkners be upon the deep, then its mysteries are eloquent; in 'ts unfathomed caves lie wonders that can never cease to inspire strange

Not such is the desolate city; the city of the silent dead. All is of the past; there is no voice of man to tell of them that dwelt there. The land is laid waste, and the earth mourneth and fadeth away ... The Lord hath done that which he had devised; 'ne hath fulfilled his word that he had commanded in the days of old : he hath thrown down and hath not pitir a "

Such is Kai'sariyeh-once a proud city of the Phoenicians; now Pail that remains of Cesari Palestina. A SERIOUS CHARGE.

At Tantura an incident occurred which any gentleman of respectable standing in society might well be excused for passing over in silence. I do not believe a simila case is to be found in all the records of Syrian travel, though doubtless many a traveller has had personal experiences of the same kind. It was an unpleasant charge, to say the least of it; a provoking and unmerited charge : one that touches the very soul of an honorable man in the tenderest part. Fain would I proceed on the journey and leave Tantura to future travellers; but a desire to maintain that spirit of candor and truthfulness by which it has been my constant endeavor to distinguish this narrative from all others, induces me to give a full exposition of the

Tantura is a small village by the sea-side; the houses are also small and very dirty, like all the houses in Palestine. Such a thing as a hotel is not known in Tantura, or even a common tavern, or the remotest approach to any thing like it. There ought to be a Khan there; the traveiling public require it, and would patronize such an establishment, but Tantura is khanless; there is not even a can of milk to be had for love or money. The only place we could find to stop at was a small hut, situated in a pond of green and stagnant water. There was room for improvement all about the house, but not much room inside : at all events not any to spare, considering that the occupants for the single apartment of which it consisted were already two mules, four goats, several dozen of chickens, and the owner and his wife. Add to this our party of Howadji, servants and muleteers, and there is little left to subtract except the vermin, which might be continually subtracted for many years and yet leave a remain-

in spirits, and evidently laboring under a complication of domestic miseries. His wife was a leather-faced, sharpfeatured, shrewish sort of body, who seemed to be continu ally spurring and goading the old man on to make himsel useful, never ceasing for five minutes to keep him at work and always extremely enraged when he sat down to smoke I had strong reason for believing that she had bought him with money, and was taking the worth of it out in petty instalments ; or, it might be, that she really thought the affairs of the house required constant and laborious attention, or they might in the course of time become de-

After our evening repast was over, being rather tired we spread our mattresses and lay down as we supposed for the night. But it was not for the night, nor for more than a very small part of it; because, as I said before, the house itself was unpromising, the landlord was unpromis ing, his wife was unpromising, and the whole establish ment gave no promise whatever except that of vermin which was faithfully fulfilled. We had a great abundance, and were not at all disappointed. I was so little disappointed myself that long after my companions fell sleep, which they did at last, I rolled about in extreme bodily anguish, wishing that some of the genii said to exist in these countries would transfer me to the meanest stable-loft at home. There was a dim wick burning in a small earthen lamp in one corner of the house, by which I was enabled to look about and see if there was any possibility of bettering my condition. Rubbish and dirt abounded in every direction, so that it was some time before I could make out what there was in the opposite corner, rather a darkish sort of place, with some mud cupboards or shelves not very clearly defined. The thought by pride or impatient of restraint and aggressive in spistruck me that there might be some cavity or elevated rit, are anxious for a new version or a new system, and, the corner without waking a living soul, so far as I knew. of spot for a quiet nap as would have enchanted any man wall to the length of six or seven feet, was a kind of mud and harmony with all." "It will"-we quote his lanit, a good deal like the places for dead bodies in the catasmitten the ahades of most destruction; how "the combs of Rome. But it was not the holes that I was so pleased with; they were all filled with old earthen vessels, kettles, pans, and other loose rubbish; it was the space which I supposed to be on top that charmed me. The mud-work was very frail and shook a good deal when I began to climb up, but by groping my way cautiously and balancing the whole structure whenever it began to give way, I got on top at last, about ten feet from the ground, and was greatly rejoiced to find that it was a was to be cleared up a little, the surface being covered with onions to the depth of two or three inches. I had thrown my coat up before me, which I often used as a pillow, and, having nowhere else to put the onions, began forthwith to gather them up in a pile at one end and propriety are every way applicable to the present stow them under the coat, so as to make a comfortable period. We have grown mighty under its influence and resting place for the head. This I was doing as quietly as possible, from a desire not to disturb my friends who change? were asleep down below. While I was raking up the last of the onions, and carefully balancing myself lest the cupboard should fall over and kill somebody, I distinctly heard a voice in the opposite corner of the house; a woman's voice, low but sharp enough to be the voice of the old man's wife, which it unquestionably was. Then there was a guttural response; then the woman's voice again, a little louder and a good deal sharper; another guttural response; a thumping sound, followed by a groan, and then out of the darkness crept the old man, looking up at me as he approached with an expression of countenance in which terror, anxiety, and astonishment predominated. He kept staring at me for some moments to my great surrise, mumbling over something to himself in Arabic, of which I understood not a single word except Howadja. to Congress, said that it would be impossible that the Well," said I, leaning over the top of the cupboard, what do you want with the Howadja, old gentleman Can't you let me make a bed here ?" To this he respondd as before, only with more spirit, having apparently taken courage at the gentle manner in which I addressed him. Unable to understand him, I resumed the gathering up of the onions. The female voice in the corner again reached my ears, and the old Arab became quite violent. He further declared to the Allied Powers that "the Unit-"My friend," said I, rather annoved, "you are wasting Yusef! wake up. Ask this old gentleman what he wants. Yusef woke up and rubbed his eyes. "What's the matter, O General? Where is your excellency?" "Here,"

said I, "up here on top of the catacombs in the corner." "Bless my soul! And this old fool, what does he want?" "In faith, Tusef, I don't know. He's been growling at me like a bear for ten minutes." Yusef turned fiercely upon the old Arab, and addressed him in tones of thunder. What the answer was I don't know; it certainly was not of a satisfactory nature, for I never before saw
Yusef so enraged and indignant. He drew his sword and
would doubtless have put the poor man to death on the
have always been against and interested spectators. The spot had not the voice of the woman broken in at this juncture, which caused him to return it to the scabbard in some trepidation, and cover himself up as quickly as possible in his blanket; upon which the old Arab made any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. the best of his way back to the dark corner where his wife was. Yusef now raised up his head again, looked cautiously around him, and indignantly uttered these words: "By Alla! this is too bad! O General! General, my blood boils: for heaven's sake let me kill somebody; quick, let me kill somebody; I can't stand it, I which exists in their respective Governments. And to the demust" — "Stop. Yusef: There must be no bloodshed fence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so must"- "Stop, Yusef! There must be no bloodshed here! What did the man say to you?" "Say? O wherefore do you ask me? How can I repeat it? I'm ashamunexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We ow ed of my country. In six months, O General, you shall see Yusef Badra in America." "Nay, but I command you to tell me. Out with it, if you choke in the effort. What did he say?" "He said, O General! he said you were stealing his onions? he declared by the holy beard of not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared see Yusef Badra in America." "Nay, but I command the Prophet that he saw you at it himself: that with his their independence and maintained it, and whose independence own eyes he beheld you gather them up and put them in dence we have, on great consideration and on just prin a bag." "Good heavens, Yusef!" "Yea, he called up-on his wife to save him from my just wrath; and what

before the Turkish authorities at Acre, and at the same it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to h interposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain, what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same It was enough; I got down from the top of the cup-principle, is a question in which all independent Powers who coard; mildly reproved my companions for making a Governments differ from theirs are interested; even the board: mildly reproved my companions for making a laughing matter of so serious a charge; requested Yusef to light my chibouk and say no more; calmly seated myself on a spare mat, and gave free indulgence to melancholy reflection. Oh destiny! had it come to this?—to this at last! That I, who had spent four precious years of my life in the Treasury Department of the United States; whose chief study was the study of the banking instrances, the just claims of every Power; submitting the states; whose chief study was the study of the banking instrances, the just claims of every Power; submitting the states in the regard to those continents after from theirs are interested; seen the most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United State most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. States: whose chief study was the study of the banking system; whose most earnest hope was, never, by any visitation of Providence, to be Secretary of the Treasury, isitation of Providence, to be Secretary of the Treasury, president of a bank, or signer of a circulating note; that I, whose only ambition was to be thought an honest man as well as to be one in reality, should at last be accused their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that of stealing onions! Enough! enough! I turned over, put my pipe away, and went fast asleep; for I was cal- of Spain and those new Governments, and their distance and mice might graw at my vitals, but I was totally resigned to all earthly afflictions that could be piled upon sue the same course." me; and the consequence was, I slept soundly till morn-J. R. B.

The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on Saturday from Havana, via Key West. The United States Court in the latter place had been engaged in the trial of the per independence had been recognised by the United States. sons indicted for destroying the property of Spanish resi- He then adverted to the European Powers; said that it dents in 1851. They were all acquitted

Burralo, December 22. - John Brown, an aged and wealth; citizen of Pembroke, started on Monday last, in his own team, with his wife and son, on a visit to the city. He was afterwards found on the road near the railroad, with his pockets THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES. FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, DECEMBER 21.

The Monroe Doctrine and Non-Intervention. The foreign policy of the United States is likely to become a subject of absorbing interest in the course of the next four years. Our relations with Cuba, Spain, England, France, Mexico, Japan, and the South American Republics are every day growing more important, and the popular mind is naturally turning to the future. The visit of M. Kossuth to this country produced a momentary excitement, and for the time some of the best men of the nation were misled as to the proper policy of this country. That delusion has gone by, and surprise is now manifested at the meteor-like nature of the excitement. But within a short time our relations with Spain, growing out of the condition of the Island of Cuba, and our relations with France, in consequence of the movements at Samana and Sonora, have attracted marked attention, and various speculations have been indulged as to the true meaning, real philosophy, and practical effect of the Monroe doctrine, so-called, promulgated as long ago as in 1823. What does it mean? Under what circumstances was it called forth; and how does it apply to the present condition of affairs? These are pertinent

and appropriate questions. Heretofore the policy of this country has been neutral, conservative, and non-interventive But of late years some of the more ultra spirits of the day, either inflated hole there in which I could stow myself away above not satisfied with the blessings which Providence has ground. It was a very happy thought, and a very bright poured upon us with such a bountiful hand, are disposed thought under the circumstances, but not a lucky one, to extend the area of freedom by force of arms, and to take it altogether. Wishing to disturb nobody, I crept regulate not only our own affairs but those of all mancautiously over two or three snoring Arabs, and reached kind. It is well, therefore, to turn occasionally to the lessons of some of the leading statesmen of the day-the It was a capital place; indeed I may say such a snug sort past as well as the present. Gen. Washington in his Farewell Address urges his countrymen to "observe good York. It has mountains in some of the islands from eight of imagination. In the corner, and extending along the faith and justice towards all nations, to cultivate peace cupboard, with two or three large cavities or sholves in guage-" be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by exalted justice and benevolence. The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible." "Europehas a set of primary interests which to us have none or a frequent controversies, the causes of which are esentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artifcial ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities." This is the true doctrine of non-litervention. Although uttered as long ago as 1796, its bree through its practice, and why should there be any

> But the Monroe doctrine is of later origin. It wasen bodied in the seventh annual Message of President Morroe to the Congress of the United States, under date of December 2d, 1823, and was called forth under peculiar circumstances. The South American Republics were then struggling for independence, and the American People naturally felt the liveliest interest in the welfare of their brethren on this side the Atlantic. This was altogether proper. It was our example that had kindled the spirit of independence in their bosoms, and it was our example in the struggle with Great Britain that they were imitating. We had thrown off the yoke of the Old World, and they were endeavoring to do likewise. It was under this aspect of the case that Mr. Monnon, in his message Affied Powers of Europe should extend their political system to any "portion of either Continent without endangering our peace and happiness. Nor could any one believe that our Southern (South American) bretaren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It was equally impossible, therefore, that we should be hold such interposition in any form with indifference." ed States would consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." Here, then, we have the pith and marrow of the Monroe doctrine, which has excited so much attention. But in order that the reader may understand the matter fully, we copy the passage at length from the message referred to:

"It was stated at the commencement of the last that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal improve the condition of the people of those countries, are that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moder tion. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has tizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most frien that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European Pow we resent injuries or make preparation for our the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied Powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that do you think she said, O General? Can you guess what she said?" "No, indeed, Yusef; I am perfectly cenfounded." "She said she missed some of them about a week ago, and had no doubt now that you were the same fellow that stole them, as nobody else knew where they were. Likewise she said, O General, that if I molested

her husband she would proceed at once to tear the eyes out of my head, and then enter a complaint against me can be adduced than that the allied Powers should have thou ous to fleas now; they might bite me by millions; rats each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them.

It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other Powers will pur-

In the subsequent or eighth annual Message of the same President, Mr. Monnor, he again alluded to the contest between Spain and her colonies; said that the latter had fully achieved their independence, and that said der. The old Arab, who claimed to be proprietor, was a rifled. The team, with his wife and son, are also missing, and the supposed that they have been murdered also.

Indeed, the motive which might be concerns without affecting us. Indeed, the motive which might be concerns without affecting us.

interference would appear to be equally applicable to us;" and he added that "it was gratifying to know that some of the Pewers with whom we enjoyed a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views had been communicated had appeared to acquiesce in them." In brief, then, the Monroe doctrine amounts simply to this, non-interferenwith the dissensions or wars between the European Powers, and non-interference on the part of the European Powers with the independent Governments of the New World. "With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained &, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of repressing or controlling them by a European Power is any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." This doctrine has been repeated in form and substance by several subsequent Presidents. It is non-intervention in a double sense non-intervention with reference to the Old World and the New, and non intervention as relates to the New World against the Old. The wars of Europe we may deplore, but we cannot interfere with them, while the European Governments cannot be permitted to interfere for the purpose of oppressing or controlling the independent Governments of North and South America. Our policy, says President FILLMORE, in his last Annual Message, "is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people."

In the December number of DeBow's Review, a work now so deservedly popular, we find an elaborate paper on the Empire of Japan, from which it appears that that renowned empire consists of three thousand eight hundred and fifty islands lying off the coast of China, having an area about equal to that of Germany, including Prussia and Austria, or about six times that of the State of New to twelve thousand feet in height. The islands are in the same latitude as the United States and Canada. They are volcanic, and subject to earthquakes. Jeddo, the capital, is as populous as London. The agricultural products are the same as those in this country, with the addition of tea. The empire is rich in minerals, the precious metals abounding. The coins of the Japanese are quadrilateral pieces, with a hole in the middle, and bearing the value, date, and name of the maker stamped upon them. The Government is a hereditary absolute monarchy. The very remote relation. Thus she must be engaged in laws are extremely cruel, almost all crimes being punished with death, and in some cases the punishment extends to all the relations of the criminal. The revenues of Japan amount to \$100,000,000 annually. The standing ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, of the army of the empire, in time of peace, is 120,000 men. The population is about 50,000,000. It is estimated that the trade of Japan with this country, if she opens her ports, will be worth more than \$200,000,000 annually to us. The whole world are now awaiting with intense anxiety the result of the expedition about to sail for

Japan. If the object desired is attained, the results will e immensely important to the whole civilized world. [Mobile Daily Advertiser.

INTERESTING TO NEWSPAPER ADVERTISERS AND PUBLISHERS.

In a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Oakley, brought by the proprietors of the Courier and Enquirer against Henry I. Ibbotson, for \$300 for adver-tising, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of \$318.89, the amount claimed, with interest. It appears that when the advertisement was taken to the Courier office there the advertisement was taken to the Courier office there was some misunderstanding respecting the number of insertions. It was, however, put in, leaded and displayed, and remained so one hundred and fifty days, at \$2 for each insertion. The defence set up was chiefly that Mr. Ibbotson's orders in respect to the advertisement were not carried out. However, he took the Courier and Enquirer daily, and, as was presumed by the Court, saw the advertisement in question, and should have notified the editor to alter or discontinue it. The Court ruled that he should have given this notice, and not have expected to enjoy the benefit of the advertisement without

explorer of the Dead Sea, &c., a passenger in the steamer Arctic, from New York to Liverpool, November 13, 1852:

"London, November 29, 1852. retarded by prevalent head winds and a heavy head sea; but, while disappointed by the delay of a few hours, I could not withhold my admiration of the weatherly qualities of the ship. Whether the wind and sea were ahead, abeam, on the quarter, or astern, she neither lurched nor plunged, but cleaved through the waves and sped along, swinging from side to side with a graceful easy motion. I examined her closely, and, as far as I am capable of judging, consider that, in strength and beauty of construction, in stability combined with buoyancy, in dryness, and in speed, she surpasses any other vessel, national or mercantile, I have ever known; and I have three times crossed the Atlantic by steam, and twice commanded steamers. The accommodations of the Arc-tic are admirable; the police arrangements and attend-ance are unexceptionable, and I regard Captain Luce as a model of a commander."

man may be arrested and committed to prison until he is in a condition to tell where he got his liquor, and if he reto be voted upon by the people. If a majority vote yes, the law goes into operation on the 1st of April; if the majority vote no, it goes into operation on the 1st of December! The effect, however, is modified by the fact that the Legislature will meet between the two dates.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION. In the Circuit Court of Baltimore County on Tuesday James Durand was found guilty of an assault on Ezekiel Jones, and Judge Constable, in passing sentence, took occasion to remark that violent and unprovoked assaults were becoming of too frequent occurrence, and that the strict and vigorous enforcement of the penalties of the law against offenders was imperatively demanded for the preservation of the public peace. He was determined to do all in his power to suppress the present spirit of law-lessness, and would punish condignly all who might be convicted of such offences in the Court over which he

resided. He then sentenced the prisoner to one year's

The public, we doubt not, will find cause for sincere congratulation in the example which Judge Constable has thus furnished. It needs, we firmly believe, but to be followed out in the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, to be followed out in the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, to repress lawiessness, to restore to our citizens the security of persons and property they once enjoyed—and to regain for our city the character of a law-observing and orderly city, which has been so seriously damaged by late events. The old tariff of fines, from one dollar and costs upwards, has proved, long ago, totally inefficient, and should be abandoned. Let imprisonment, for longer or shorter periods, take its place in all cases of wanton violation of the public peace, and a most important step will be taken towards bringing about a better state of affairs. The people are looking to the city Criminal Court for the discharge of its duty in the premises. Are they to be discharge of its duty in the premises. Are they to be disappointed?—Baltimore American.

Mr. W. P. MORRELL, a "sober and respectable citizen of Arkansas," was robbed of four thousand dollars in the night of the 8th instant, on board of the steamer Fanny Smith. On retiring to his berth Mr. Morrell had the precaution to lock both doors of his state-room, and tie his money in a belt around his waist, next to his skin. On money in a beit around his waist, next to his skin. On waking in the merning, he perceived a stifling odor in the room, which nearly suffocated him. He got up, and, on examining the door, found it was broken open. He next looked for his money; it was gone—the beit emptied of its contents. He believes the robbery to have been effected through the use of chloroform.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON .- The engines of this new ship were worked Tuesday for ten hours, making six and one-fourth revolutions per minute. Only four hundred and twenty pounds of coal were put into the furnace during the operation, and, in consequence of working upon a checked draft, the whole of the coal was not consumed when the engines were stopped. It is the intention to work the engines for several days, and the first trial trip of the ship will not be made until it is ascertained that the engines are in complete order.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.

was "the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with them, but that with regard to our neighbors, the Republics of South America, our situation was different. It was impossible for the European Governments to interfere in their concerns without affecting us. Indeed, the motive which might induce such TAXES ON RAILEOADS .- The New Haven Journal of MonTHE WEBSTER ANNUITY.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. , We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to day the interesting correspondence between the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER and Hon. DAVID SEARS, of Boston, on the subject of the annuity presented to Mr. WEBSTER by his Boston friends. This annuity has been the occasion of much remark and of some censure on Mr. WEBSTER during his lifetime, the injustice of which the correspondence shows; but Mr. W. was too proud a spirit to indicate himself, and preferred to leave it to posterity to do him justice. While he chose to remain silent, parties interested did not feel authorized to speak out. But the time has now come to clear his fame of all aspersions, and hold up to mankind, for their emulation, the nobleness of his character in all its brightness. Something also is due to the contributors to the fund as well as to ! Mr. Webster, and their motives are entitled to be vindicated as well as his; for to this day they have rested under the opprobrium of having bribed the greatest statesman of their country. Yet their hearts were conscious of the purity of their wift, and the honest, straightforward purpose they had in view; and they rested satisfied with the frankness and good feeling with which it was received by their honored friend, who, through good report and evil report, had faithfully labored for his whole country, knowing neither East nor West, nor North nor BOSTON, MARCH 21, 1846.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there is now deposited in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, on special contract, the sum of thirty-seven thousand dollars.

Your friends, whose names are enclosed, have placed

this sum there for your benefit, to constitute a fund, un-der the supervision of Messrs. William Amory, Ignatius Sargeant, and David Sears, jr. The income will be subject to your order semi-annually, and when not calle for will be added to the principal to increase the incom

This fund has been created freely and cheerfully by your friends, in evidence of their grateful sense of the valuable services you have rendered to your whole country. They have done it without your sanction or knowledge, and with some reason to imagine that their purpose might not be entirely acceptable to you.

But they have been moved in this matter by no com-

Government grants nothing beyond the salary of office for services rendered; and the consequence is, that our ablest statesmen, on their retirement for the highest positions, are frequently obliged to return to the labors of their early life; and our venerable Judges, even of the Supreme Court of the nation, after years of toil, are left in their old age poor and unprovided for. Your friends in Bos-ton, desirous in your particular case to ward off these evils, and furnish you with a supply for your future wants, have determined to show, on their part at least, a decided preference for a permanent provision, and offer to you in this way a prop to sustain you hereafter.

They are now numerous and strong; and, with a few

exceptions, the same who for five and twenty years ral-lied around you with minds firm and active, and with hearts warm and grateful. But Time will do its work with all of us, and when increasing age shall have ren-dered labor irksome to you, and growing infirmities call for repose, where may then be your friends? Most of them probably in their graves, and the few that remain without the influence, and perhaps without the ability, to serve you. These considerations have been conclusive with the gentlemen who act with me. All were agreed that it was best to do now what they might not be able to

do hereafter.
In their behalf, therefore, I have the honor respectfully to offer you the above annuity of thirty-seven thousand dollars, hoping that, if it be not desirable at present, it may hereafter tend to the comfort of your advancing years, and serve to recall to your mind this last united effort of your friends, whose hearts were with you, and who were anxious, while they had the power, honorably

who were anxious, while they man and truly to assist and serve you.

With great respect and consideration,
Your obedient servant and friend,
DAVID SEARS. Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Marshfield, Mass.

Names referred to in the above Letter. David Sears, John D. Williams. Thomas Lamb, William Appleton Nathan Appleton, Thomas H. Perkins, Samuel Lawrence, Edward H. Robbins, David S. Brown, W. W. Stone, Samual Appleton, Robert G. Shaw, Thomas B. Curtis, Thomas E. Thayer, J. Chickering, W. P. Winchester John C. Grey, Osias Goodwin, H. Grey, Francis C. Lowell, William Amory, Franklin Dexter, John Wells, A. Binney, C. W. Cartwright Benjamin Loring. John A. Lowell, Josiah Quincy, jr Thomas B. Wales, Eben Chadwick, J. W. Edwards, Benjamin T. Reed, Dudley S. Pickman, Henry Cabot, John L. Gardiner, George W. Lyman, Ignatius Sargent,

WASHINGTON, MARCH 26, 1846.

William H. Prescott.

SIR: I had the honor to receive yesterday your letter of the 21st instant. The kindness manifested by the transaction, informa tion of which you communicate, is of too important and grave a character to be acknowledged in the forms in which a sense of ordinary obligations are usually express-ed. I cannot but feel how entirely unworthy my public services have been of so unusual and munificent a

C. G. Shaddock.

It is true I have been in public life many years, to the no small neglect of my profession and prejudice of my private affairs. I hope that on some occasions I have done good, and that on others I may have averted evil. But for all I have done, and for much more, if I could have accom-pished more, I have found and should have found abunant reward in the evidences of respect, confidence, and kindness already received from political and private

When I have returned home, after long-continued and exhausting labors, I have forgotten, amidst the cordial greetings of those whom I most respect and honor, all the encies, toils, and losses

The contributions which you now make known to me must be placed entirely to the account of the friendship and the generosity of yourself and the other gentleme ions of thanks, however warm and sin in a case like this be feeble. I must rest, therefore, in the persuasion that all who have borne a part in this transac tion will believe that it has deeply and profoundly im-pressed me with the sentiments and the emotions justly

I am, dear sir, with the greatest personal regard, Your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Another Arctic Expedition.—The Hudson's Bay Company are about to dispatch a boat expedition to the Arctic Sea for the purpose of completing the survey of the northern shores of America, only a small portion of which (probably from three to four hundred miles) now remains unexplored. The party is to consist of one officer and twelve men, including two Esquimaux interpreters, in two boats; the one boat light and small, for convenient transport over land and for river navigation; the other large, strong, and well fitted for encountering rough large, strong, and well fitted for encountering rough printed weather in an open sea, but without any deck or other overing except tarpaulins Mr. John Ras, the officer who is to command the expedition, states that he has from the company a carte blanche to provide every thing essential for the comfort and health of the party, as well as for making correct astronomical and other observations.

DECLINE IN PROPERTY IN NEW ORLEANS .- According to the returns of the assessors of New Orleans, there has been a decline in the value of property in the city of three millions three hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars within the past year.

A MINNESOTA NIGHT .- One is not filled with a perfect A Minnesota Night.—One is not filled with a perfect sense of the charms of our climate until he witnesses one of our moonlight nights. In winter they are nearly as bright as the day. The hills round about our meridian throw a strong reflection of the moon's light in upon our town, showing its every feature, rendered more charming in the softness of the light. The trees of the forest bespangled with frost set off the scene like a fairy land. The air is silent as death. The only sound that breaks the silence is that of an occasional owl, perched in the woods of the Sioux side.—St. Paul Pioneer.

A Texas correspondent writes: "Some gentlemen were engaged in conversation the other day, when the subject of fighting came up, which by the way is a pretty fruitful topic down in Texas, and several persons were named as being 'some' in a rough-and-tumbling fight, and among others a man belonging to one of the churches in town was considered to be 'about the toughest customer to handle.' 'Yee,' remarked the parson of the church to which the man belonged, 'I believe that brother D.—, unrestrained by grace, could whip, any man of his inches in the State!' A cool clerical proviso, that."

## CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1852

IN SENATE.

Mr. SEBASTIAN appeared in his seat to-day.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION. The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Navy Department, submitting for the consideration of Congress a copy of a letter from the chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, requesting an additional estimate for the purchase of land adjoining the naval hospital at Norfolk. The Secretary recommends to the consideration of the Committee on Finance an appropriation of \$2,500 for the purpose. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. MASON gave notice that when the bill came up to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of September 9, 1850, he should offer an amendment striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting—

out all after the enacting clause and inserting—

"That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time after the—day of—next, to issue to the State of Texas such portion of the stock mentioned in the first proviso of the 5th article of the 1st section of the act entitled 'An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico," approved September 9, 1850, as shall be equivalent in amount to the releases of the claims of the creditors of Texas against the United States, which shall be then filed at the Treasury as in said article is provided; and in like manner from month to mouth to issue said stock equivalent to such like releases as may be thereafter filed, until the whole amount of the five millions reserved by said article is exhausted.

The amendment was ordered to be printed.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

Mr. MASON offered the following resolution, which was

Resolved, That the President of the United States commu-Resolved, That the President of the United States communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the "official notes received from the Ministers of France and England inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite convention, in virtue of which the three Powers should severally and collectively disclaim now and for the future all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to sion of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discourtenance all attempts to that effect on the part of every Power or individual whatever;" and of the reply thereto on the part of this Government, referred to in his annual message to the two Houses of Congress on the 6th instant.

Mr. M. addressed the Senate at some length, giving his views in relation to the policy that should be pursued in relation to that island. He was content that Cuba should remain in the possession of Spain, unless it could be acquired by voluntary cession on her part, or the inhabitants sever the political counexion with the European mother. But if any ambitious or grasping potentate should attempt, either by capture or by treaty, to take this island from the possession of Spain, it would then become this country, cost what it might, to interfere to prevent it.

Mr. CASS followed, giving his views at large in rela-

tion to the subject.

And the debate was continued by Messrs. UNDER-WOOD, WELLER, GWIN, SOULE, BUTLER, MASON, BADGER, and MANGUM until 3 o'clock P. M., when the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Tuesday week. [This debate will be found in the preceling pages.

Mr. BORLAND introduced a bill granting to the States of Arkansas and Missouri the right of way and a portion of the public land to aid in the construction of two rail-roads in said States; which was referred to the Commitee on Public Lands

And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, said that at the last session an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was made for the removal of the Red River raft. This appropriation was about to be wastefully expended, and unless something should be immediately done to arrest this before the contracts should be opened, which would this before the contracts should be opened, which would be at no distant day, the appropriation would be thrown away. But yesterday the Senate passed a resolution to remedy the defect in the appropriation as it passed the last session; and if that resolution should now be passed, the appropriation would be sufficient to remove the raft, and Congress would never hear of it again. He therefore asked the House to take up Senate resolution explanatory of the act appropriating money for the removal of the raft of Red River, that it might now be put upon its passage.

upon its passage
orr. MOORE, of Louisiana, was sure that there was
not a member of the House who, if he knew the situation of the Red River raft, and of the appropriation for its re-moval, would object to the motion of the gentleman from Arkansas. He trusted, therefore, that the resolution would now be taken up.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the appro-priations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1853; a bill making appropriations for the sup-port of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1854; and a bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1854; which were severally read twice

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House Executive communications as follows :

ting an abstract of the returns made to that Department by the collectors of customs, pursuant to the act of May 28th, 1796, for the relief and protection of American seamen, showing the number of seamen registered in the several ports of entry of the United States during the year ending September 30, 1852. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Treasury Department,

transmitting additional estimates for the Indian service for the current and ensuing fiscal year. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the same Department, transp ting estimates for continuing the works provided for by the act of the last session entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors rivers." Referred to the Committee of Ways and Me and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the same Department, transmitting a copy of the accounts of the Secretary with the United States for the third and fourth quarters of 1851, and the first and second quarters of 1852. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Interior Department, trans

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. The SPEAKER then proceeded to call the committees

or reports, when Mr. ASHE, from the Committee on Elections, reported Resolved, That the Clerk of the House pay Charle persoil, of Pennsylvania, out of the contingent fund, the same per diem and mileage that is allowed members of Congress, computing the same from the commencement of the 26th Congress to the 1st of July, 1840, inclusive, the contest of the seat between him and Charles Naylor being decided on that

Mr. Asks briefly explained the resolution, when

Mr. LETCHER moved that it be laid on the table Pending which, the House adjourned to Monday next.

PETITION PRESENTED. By Mr. BERNHISEL: The memorial of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, praying Con-gress to detach one or more of the corps of topographical en-gineers to make a triangulation or geodetic survey of the southern portion of that Territory.

THE GLADE FOR SALE.—I offer for sale in Jefferson, known as the "Glade," contain acres, 156 acres cleared, and 150 in timber. The quithe land is unsurpassed by any in the country of Jeffer On the tract is a comfortable log dwelling, a well

more particular description is unnecessary, purchase will first view the premises. See at any time by Mr. T. A. Lewis who resid will give information as to terms, &c. Ap be made (postpaid) to Mr. Edward E. Cook ferson county, Virginia, or to Mrs. Alexand Hamilton, Long Island, New York.